

INFORMATION LETTER

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

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Study of Food Distribution

A subcommittee of the House Small Business Committee, under the chairmanship of Representative James Roosevelt (Calif.), has scheduled public hearings June 22-26 on small business problems in food distribution.

The scope of the subcommittee's investigation was announced by Mr. Roosevelt last March as including economic concentration in food distribution. In announcing the schedule of hearings, Mr. Roosevelt said that the hearings would "assure the making of a record which will identify and put in the proper perspective small business problems alleged to be present in the distribution of food."

The subcommittee expects to receive testimony from leaders representing various segments of the food industry.

Other members of the Roosevelt subcommittee are Representatives Tom Steed (Okla.), Charles H. Brown (Mo.), and Arch A. Moore, Jr. (W. Va.).

Intergovernmental Relations

The House Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee has concluded public hearings on bills to establish a permanent Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The bills provide for a bipartisan Commission of 24 members—three officers of the Executive Branch, three Senators, three Representatives, four governors, three state legislators, four mayors, one county official, and three private citizens. Among other aims, the Commission would consider common problems and recommend the most desirable allocation of governmental functions and responsibilities among the several levels of government.

The bills before the subcommittee, which is a unit of the House Committee on Government Operations, are H.R. 6904 by the subcommittee chairman, Representative Fountain (N.C.), and H.R. 6905 by Representative Dwyer (N.J.). An identical bill, S. 2026, has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Muskie (Maine) and a group of 24 co-sponsors from 18 states.

Bill Calls for Public Hearings on Price and Wage Increases

Legislation designed to provide greater stability to the nation's economy and to combat inflation has been reported to the House. The bill, H.R. 6263, has two parts, one of which provides:

"The President, directly or through any federal agency he designates, shall hold public hearings concerning (a) price increases, prospective or actual, which in his judgment appear to threaten national economic stability, and (b) wage increases, prospective or actual, and the relationship of the price increases thereto, which the firm involved declares to be a cause of the price increases specified in clause (a) of this section. He shall issue factual summaries of such hearings, and, where he deems it advisable, issue advisory statements."

H.R. 6263 would constitute an amendment to the Employment Act of 1946, which provided for the Council of Economic Advisors and directed the President to submit an annual Economic Report to Congress. H.R. 6263 would declare it to be the sense of Congress that the President and the Federal Government, in carrying out the Employment Act, should give emphasis to the concept of "reasonable price stability."

H.R. 6263 was reported by the House Committee on Government Operations on June 12. The 11 Republicans on the 30-man Committee signed a statement of minority views in which they sharply criticized the provision for public hearings on price and wage increases.

The Committee majority said in the formal report on the bill that "it is the object of this section to bring to bear an informed public opinion on these price and associated wage increases, particularly those occurring in the concentrated industries, where relatively few firms account for most of the output."

The minority report stated, among other things, that "this would be price and wage control by inquisition. . . . This approach seeks to replace the competitive sanctions of the market with those of the public press—to allocate resources by weight of column inches rather than by the law of

supply and demand. . . . The attempt to control wage and price increases by public hearings, statements of finding, and the like, may itself contribute to the forces making for inflation. Such schemes are powerful incentives for price and wage leadership and rigidities. . . . Price and wage increases that might be desirable in the future will tend to be packaged together with present adjustments because 'acceptable' justifications are at hand. Judging by the experience with price controls, it is extremely doubtful that any arrangements for public control of pricing work is intended, apart from wartime emergencies."

N.C.A. President Deplores Use of Term 'Farmer's Share'

Use of the phrase "the farmer's share of the consumer dollar" was termed unrealistic by N.C.A. President Norman Sorensen in speeches this week, at the spring meeting of the Michigan Canners and Freezers Association and at the annual meeting of the Maine Canners and Freezers Association.

In both addresses Mr. Sorensen took issue with statements in a recent report of the House Agriculture Committee which compared prices paid by consumers at retail with prices received by farmers for the raw, unprocessed food. "The report states uncategorically that consumers pay more for food from American farms than 10 years ago and that all the increase accrues to the 'middleman'—none to the farmer."

Mr. Sorensen denied the accuracy of this statement and the reliability of the comparison, if applied to canned fruits and vegetables. He deplored the tendency of some grower organizations, certain agricultural economists, some members of Congress from farm states, and the USDA itself, to spread the impression that all farmers are getting progressively less for the raw product while the processor makes unconscionable profits at the farmer's expense.

"Most of our individual growers agree that the canner deals fairly with

them, creates an important market for his crops, renders good service, and helps with mutual problems such as improved cultural practices, disease and insect control, and efficient harvesting," he stated.

Mr. Sorensen reviewed the situation of the past 10 years in canned fruits and vegetables, which represent an important and sizable market outlet for growers. The money farmers received was above the base period (1947-49 average) in five of the ten years, below in five, but the increases more than offset the decreases, resulting in an average increase to the grower of 1.2 percent, he stated.

The consumer, Mr. Sorensen pointed out, in addition to buying the food itself, purchases a great deal of service—transportation, removal of waste weight (pods, husks, stems, etc.), processing into the canned or frozen form, packaging into a convenient and protective container, handling at the store. It must be that she values these services highly, since consumption of processed fruits and vegetables is constantly on the increase, he stated. Mr. Sorensen's contention was that to compare the price of the retail package having this double value to the consumer of food and services with prices paid the farmer for the food without the services is statistically unreliable.

Retail prices for canned fruits and vegetables in the same 10-year period averaged only 4 percent above the base period prices, while the total consumer price index was increasing 24 percent. Farmers actually benefited by this price increase, Mr. Sorensen stated, not only because the farm price rose during the decade, but because the larger volume purchased by the housewife enabled the farmer to increase his crops of fruits and vegetables at a time when his price return was advancing.

"The grower's competitor is not the canner, but other growers in the same or other areas producing the same or competing crops, who, by reason of better soil, better cultural practices, proximity to market, or other reasons, are able to produce a higher volume at lower unit cost," Mr. Sorensen stated.

These highlights of Mr. Sorensen's addresses were publicized in press releases issued by the N.C.A. Information Division to 217 newspapers and 109 radio-TV outlets in Michigan and to 50 newspapers and 27 radio-TV outlets in Maine, as well as to the national and state wire services and the canning trade press.

Other N.C.A. representatives were at each of these meetings. Dr. C. H. Mahoney, Director of the Raw Products Research Bureau, presented a paper at the Michigan meeting, and Secretary Carlos Campbell was on the Maine program.

Canning's Importance Is Cited to TV-Radio Farm Directors

The importance of canning to agriculture was stressed at a press luncheon tendered by N.C.A. to about 300 members of the National Association of Television and Radio Farm Directors during their spring-summer convention in New York City, June 19.

Carrying out one of the policies reaffirmed by the Consumer and Trade Relations Committee in its May 21 report to the N.C.A. Board of Directors, the planning and execution of the event was to demonstrate again the pre-eminence of canning in the nation's economy. Arrangements, administration and publicity for the meeting were handled by personnel of Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy and the N.C.A. Information Division.

N.A.T.R.F.D. membership is made up of broadcasters and telecasters of farm programs. It was felt that canner-grower benefits could be obtained through a public program and a set of radio-TV releases that would familiarize this group with the contributions canning makes to agriculture, at the same time providing them with broadcasting material for their programs across the nation.

The group was addressed on marketing by Executive Secretary Carlos Campbell and on horticultural research by Dr. Charles H. Mahoney, Director of the N.C.A. Raw Products Research Bureau. George Anderson, of D-A-Y, stressed the canner-grower relationship, mentioning the quality achievements that result from scientific agriculture in combination with efficient processing.

Mr. Campbell reviewed the many ways in which the canning industry serves the agricultural economy. As the manufacturing division of agriculture, he stated, the canner's activity compensates for a marketing weakness of the grower of perishable fruits and vegetables, by converting the product to a storable form. "This tends to eliminate the pressure on the grower for pushing the raw fruit and vegetables onto a reluctant market, especially in times of over-production," he asserted. "The industry

gives stability to the grower because the contract between farmer and canner is drawn before the farmer has incurred any expense. It furnishes the marketing link between producer and consumer and evaluates the shifts in consumer demand and preference. The housewife's increased purchases of canned fruits and vegetables have been reflected in a 1958 crop of vegetables marketed through canning that was one-third larger than that of 10 years earlier." This has been accomplished, Mr. Campbell stated, without government handouts to either the grower or canner of the canning crops, which constitute almost 10 percent of the nation's total food consumption.

Dr. Mahoney reviewed the many accomplishments of horticultural research and development fostered by the canning industry that have benefited the growers of its crops. Among these he named sweet corn, snap bean and cucumber mechanical harvesters. The speaker described the teamwork of canners and growers in the development of mechanized loading and handling of fruits and vegetables, special canning varieties, and methods to improve yields and to control insects and plant disease.

Mr. Anderson described to the farm broadcasters and telecasters the Association's farm youth activities including the annual Canning Crops Contest for young farmers, and the production and distribution of films depicting the advantages of careers in horticulture.

Press releases, carrying the canner-grower messages further, were distributed by D-A-Y to the farm and trade publications, and by the N.C.A. Information Division to metropolitan newspapers, and all papers in canning areas.

Processed Apples Institute

L. W. Brown of National Fruit Products Company, Inc., was elected president of the Processed Apples Institute, Inc., at the Institute's annual meeting. E. J. Yoder, The C. H. Musselman Co., Biglerville, Pa., and H. E. Meinhold, Duffy-Mott Company, Inc., New York City, were reelected vice presidents, and J. Pinckney Arthur, Shenandoah Apple Cider & Vinegar Corp., Winchester, Va., the retiring president, also was elected to serve as vice president.

Chester A. Ray, New Era Canning Co., New Era, Mich., was elected secretary. M. E. Krouse, Krouse Foods Cooperative, Inc., Peach Glen, Pa., was reelected treasurer.

Spinach for Processing

The 1959 production of late spring spinach is estimated at 63,200 tons, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. This is 22 percent more than the 1958 late spring production of 51,700 tons and 36 percent more than the 1948-57 average of 46,600 tons.

The preliminary estimate of acreage planted to processing spinach in the late spring states totals 19,350 acres, 6 percent more than the 1958 plantings in this group. The acreage indicated for harvest as of June 1 is placed at 17,580 acres, 9 percent above last year. Acreage loss in this group is about 9 percent. Most of this loss occurred in Oklahoma where white rust, blue mold, weeds, hail and excessive rains inflicted widespread damage.

Seasonal Group	10-year ave.		1959 Preliminary
	1948-57	1958	(tons)
Winter.....	33,700	1,800	4,400
Early spring:			
California.....	32,100	38,800	66,500
Late spring:			
New York.....	9,300	8,000	12,800
Arkansas.....	6,400	7,400	8,800
Oklahoma.....	9,400	11,700	12,300
Washington.....	1,300	1,000	1,300
Other states ^a	20,100	23,600	28,000
Late spring total...	46,600	51,700	63,200
Fall.....	25,000	31,500	Nov. 10
U. S. Total.....	124,700	123,800	Nov. 10

^a1957 only; estimates not available for prior years. ^bDel., Md., Mich., Miss., N. J., Pa., Tenn., Texas, Va., and Wash.

Shipments of Metal Cans

Shipments of metal cans for food during the first four months of 1959 have been reported by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

	Jan.-April	
	1958	1959
(short tons of steel)		
Fruit and vegetable (including juice).....	340,697	311,138
Meat (including poultry).....	45,807	47,222
Fish and sea food.....	29,888	29,964

N.C.A. Stresses Importance of Proper Retorting

"Canned Food Retorting—Why and How," an article prepared by the N.C.A. Committee on Retort Equipment and Operation, has been published in four trade journals and is scheduled to appear in a fifth. The cooperation of the trade journals in giving this article widespread distribution was obtained by the N.C.A. as part of a campaign to emphasize the critical nature of the retorting operation.

Qualified teams representing the N.C.A. Committee are now conducting detailed inspections of retort equipment in all factories packing low-acid foods. Reprints of the article are available from the N.C.A. Washington Laboratory upon request.

The five trade journals assisting in the N.C.A.'s efforts, by publishing the article on retorting, are *Canner/Packer*, *The Canning Trade, Food Engineering, Food Field Reporter*, and *Food Processing*.

Foreign Trade Expansion

The U. S. Department of Commerce has instituted a service designed to give trade associations interested in foreign trade an opportunity to obtain commercial and economic information from foreign service officers who have recently returned from abroad.

Foreign service officers who will be available for half-hour conferences at various times during July and August have had service in Reykjavik, Seoul, Tokyo, Havana, Genoa, Damascus, Cairo, Kuwait, Brussels, and Sao Paulo.

The N.C.A. is prepared to arrange for conferences and to try to obtain answers to the foreign trade questions of members.

Shipments of Glass Containers

Shipments of glass containers for food during the first four months of 1959 have been reported by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

	Jan.-April	
	1958	1959
(thousands of gross)		
Wide-mouth food (including fruit jars and jelly glasses).....	12,240	12,000
Narrow-neck food.....	3,908	4,657

1960 Census of Agriculture To Measure Contract Farming

The 1960 Census of Agriculture will seek to obtain information from farmers on the extent and nature of their contracts for production and marketing of their farm products.

A sample questionnaire to check farmer understanding of the census form was tried out on 1,800 farmers. It indicates the scope of the survey on contract farming to include contracts with dealers, processors, or cooperatives to produce eggs, turkeys, broilers, feeder pigs, hogs, feeder cattle, other cattle, feeder lambs, other lambs and sheep, vegetables for canning or other processing and for market, fruits for canning or other processing or for sale as fresh fruit, seed potatoes, potatoes for processing, and certified seed.

Other questions concerning the scope of farmer contracts are:

Is this agreement with a cooperative?

Does contract or agreement state (a) the price you are to receive? (b) how the price is to be figured? (c) the buyer to whom you are to deliver the product? (d) the grade or weight of the product to be delivered? (e) the breed of animals you are to deliver? (f) the variety of the crop you are to grow?

Does the dealer, processor, or cooperative with whom you have a contract furnish all or part of the (a) machinery or equipment for harvesting or marketing? (b) livestock or poultry for feeding (feeders, chickens, poultry, etc.)? (c) feed?

Does the dealer, processor, or cooperative provide (a) money or credit for machinery or equipment? (b) money or credit for livestock or poultry? (c) money or credit for feed? (d) a field man to advise you or to make inspections?

Stocks of Canned Foods on June 1 and Season Shipments

Reports on cannery stocks and shipments of canned apples, applesauce, RSP cherries, and corn, have been issued by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, and detailed reports covering the June 1 stock and shipment situation have been mailed to all cannerys of these products.

	Carry-over month	Case basis	Cannery Stocks, Season Shipments					
			Supply 1957-58	Supply 1958-59	June 1 1958	June 1 1959		
Apples.....	Sept.	6/10	4,631	4,068	1,845	1,450	2,780	3,248
Applesauce.....	Sept.	actual	16,364	17,839	4,556	4,757	11,808	13,083
RSP cherries.....	July	actual	3,805	2,851	194	248	3,611	2,603
Corn.....	Aug.	actual	43,149	37,258	9,887	5,003	33,262	31,205

Pack of Canned Meat

The pack of canned meat and meat products processed under federal inspection during May has been reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA at 203,850,000 pounds, including quantities for defense.

	3 Lbs. & over	Under 3 Lbs.	Total
(thousands of pounds)			
Luncheon meat	16,678	11,954	28,633
Canned hams	24,241	728	24,969
Beef hash	500	6,071	6,631
Chili con carne	508	7,616	8,184
Vienna sausage	176	4,003	4,779
Frankfurters and wieners in brine	34	186	221
Deviled ham	3	1,182	1,185
Other potted and deviled meat products		2,280	2,280
Tamales	65	1,459	1,521
Sliced, dried beef	11	221	232
Chopped beef		1,041	1,041
Meat stew	98	8,225	8,325
Spaghetti meat products	210	9,803	10,015
Tongue (not pickled)	33	85	119
Vinegar pickled products	726	1,331	2,057
Sausage	7	539	546
Hamburger	304	2,849	3,153
Soups	937	47,728	48,665
Sausage in oil	246	273	520
Tripe		388	388
Brains		220	220
Loins and picnics	3,441	130	3,571
All other products 20% or more meat	315	7,200	7,635
All other products less than 20% meat (ex- cept soup)	500	25,305	26,005
Total all products	49,183	141,710	190,893

Insecticide Act Amendment

Nematicides, plant regulators, defoliants, and desiccants would be placed under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, under terms of a bill, H.R. 6436, reported by the House Agriculture Committee June 16. By placing these products under that act, the legislation also would place them under the pesticide chemicals amendment to the Food and Drug Act and thus would require the

FDA to establish tolerances for residues on food crops.

The legislation had the approval of both the USDA and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Revised USDA Interpretation on Labeling Weed Killers

The Agricultural Research Service of USDA has published in the *Federal Register* of May 21 a new interpretation with respect to labeling of weed killers containing 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, and MCDA.

The new interpretation requires that active ingredients contained in these weed killers must be stated. Whether it is the anhydrous sodium salt of 2,4-D, the ethanol amine salt of 2,4-D, or whether any specific esters of 2,4-D are present must be declared on the label. The revised interpretation also contains directions for use and warning statements regarding hazards of these weed killers with relation to economic crops.

MSSA Requirements for Canned Foods

Tentative requirements for canned peas, pineapple, pineapple juice, and RSP cherries from the 1959 pack to meet the requirements of the armed services have been announced by the Military Subsistence Supply Agency.

Procurement of canned pineapple and pineapple juice will be made by the Oakland Military Subsistence Market Center, 2155 Webster St., Alameda, Calif.

Procurement of canned peas and RSP cherries will be made by the Chicago Military Subsistence Market Center, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

Item	Grade	Type	Can Size	Quantity (pounds)	Quantity (cases)
Pineapple chunks and tidbits	A (Fancy) or B (Choice)	II or III	6/10 24/2½	2,354,700 3,170,400	58,141 70,453
Crushed pineapple	A (Fancy) or B (Choice)	IV	6/10 24/2½	3,506,400 3,986,100	85,731 88,580
Sliced pineapple	A (Fancy) or B (Choice)	I	6/10 24/2½	6,435,700 5,802,300	158,906 130,940
Pineapple juice	A (Fancy)	12/No. 3 cyl.		18,174,000	478,203
RSP cherries	A (Fancy)	I(a)	24/303	1,376,300	57,346
Water Park			6/10	3,474,700	90,018
Peas	A (Fancy) or B (Ext. Std.), Early or Sweet size 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7, or combination thereof	I or II	6/10 24/303	17,681,000 12,400,000	448,756 519,417

Forthcoming Meetings

June 21-24—American Society of Agricultural Engineers, 52d Annual Meeting, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 21-25—National Association of Retail Grocers, Convention and Exhibit, Chicago

June 21-26—Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States (AFDOUS), 63d Annual Conference, Bradford Hotel, Boston

June 24-26—National Red Cherry Institute, Spring Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.

July 6-8—Midwestern Canners' Technician's School, co-sponsored by National Canners Association, Indiana Canners Association, Purdue University and can companies, Lafayette, Ind.

July 16-17—National Kraut Packers Association, Annual Summer Meeting, Catawba Cliffs Beach Club, Port Clinton, Ohio

July 20-22—International Apple Association, Inc., Fruit Convention, Seattle

July 28-Aug. 7—Canners' Technicians School, co-sponsored by National Canners Association, New York State Canners and Freezers Association and can companies, Experiment Station, Geneva

Sept. 9-12—Symposium on Food Enzymes and Molecular Biology, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.

Oct. 15-16—Quartermaster Association, Annual Convention, Statler-Hilton, New York City

Oct. 18-21—National Association of Food Chains, Annual Conference and Exhibit, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham Hotels, Washington, D. C.

Oct. 29-30—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago

Oct. 29-31—Florida Canners Association, 28th Annual Convention, Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood

Nov. 5—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago

Nov. 9-10—Wisconsin Canners Association, 55th Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee

Nov. 22-23—Michigan Canners and Freezers Association, Fall Meeting, Whitcomb Hotel, St. Joseph

Nov. 23-24—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 45th Annual Convention, Yorktowne Hotel, York

Dec. 12-16—National Food Sales Conference, National Food Brokers Association's 55th Annual Convention, Loop Hotels, Chicago

Jan. 4-6, 1960—Northwest Canners and Freezers Association, 4th Annual Convention, Olympic Hotel, Seattle

Jan. 7-8—Canners League of California, 27th Annual Fruit and Vegetable Sample Cuttings, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco

Jan. 10-13—Super Market Institute, Mid-year Conference, Bal Harbour, Fla.

Jan. 17-20—NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION and Canning Machinery and Supplies Association, 53d Annual Conventions, Hotel Americana, Miami Beach, Fla.

Feb. 9-11—Wisconsin Canners Association, Raw Products Conference, Wisconsin Center Bldg., Madison

Feb. 22-24—Canadian Food Processors Association, Annual Convention, Seigniory Club, Montebello, Que.

March 3-4—Pennsylvania Canners Association, Canners Workshop, Allentown Lodge, Hollings Spring

March 6-10—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 18th Annual Convention and Exposition, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago

March 20-22—Canners League of California, 56th Annual Meeting, Santa Barbara Biltmore, Santa Barbara

March 23-25—Wisconsin Canners Association, Spring Meetings, Wisconsin Center Bldg. and Lorraine Hotel, Madison

Status of Legislation

Agricultural trade development—H. R. 2420 (Poage of Texas), to authorize long-term supply contracts, and other bills to amend and extend P. L. 480 were the subject of public hearings by a House Agriculture Subcommittee April 21-22.

Clayton Act—S. 726 (Sparkman and others), to make all future orders of the FTC self-executing and to provide penalties of \$5,000 daily for violations of consent decrees, was passed by the Senate March 18 and was the subject of hearings by the House Antitrust Subcommittee May 27-28.

Consumer expenditures—H. R. 4420 (Zablocki of Wis.), to authorize the FTC to conduct an investigation which would include a determination of what portion of consumer expenditures for food and other farm products is realized by the farmer, the processor, the distributor, and others, has been referred to the House Commerce Committee.

Co-op jurisdiction—H. R. 200 (Mason of Ill.), to transfer jurisdiction over cooperatives' pricing from USDA to the Justice Dept., has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

Co-op taxation—The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted a proposed draft of legislation designed to "ensure the ultimate payment of a single tax on cooperative income," but bills embodying the Administration recommendations have not been introduced.

Corporate tax rates—H.R. 7523, to extend the existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise taxes for one year, to June 30, 1960, was passed by the House June 8 and will be the subject of a hearing by the Senate Finance Committee June 23.

Country Life Commission—Bills providing for the creation of a Country Life Commission, to make broad recommendations on the total development of country life, were considered by the House Family Farms Subcommittee May 6-7.

Crew leader registration—H. R. 5930 (Kearns of Pa.) and S. 1778 (Javits), to provide for registration of crew leaders in interstate agricultural employment (as recommended by the Labor Dept.), have been referred to the Labor Committees. N.C.A. opposes.

Fair trade—H.R. 1253, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to authorize proprietors of trade-marked goods to control the resale prices of their distributors, was reported by House Commerce Committee June 9.

S. 1083 (Humphrey and Proxmire), a similar bill, was the subject of hearings by a Senate Commerce Subcommittee June 15-16.

FDA artificial coloring—H.R. 7624 (Harris of Ark.), to amend the Food and Drug Act with respect to the use of artificial coloring, was introduced June 9 and referred to the House Commerce Committee. S. 2197 (Hill and Goldwater) was introduced June 17 and referred to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

FDA pesticides—H.R. 6436, to place nematocides, plant regulators, defoliants and desiccants under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and under the pesticide chemicals provision of the Food and Drug Act, was reported by House Agriculture Committee June 16 (see story, page 216).

Federal pre-emption—H. R. 3 (Smith of Va.), to modify the doctrine of federal pre-emption in such a way that a state law would not be nullified by a federal law on the same subject unless the federal law so provided, was reported by the House Judiciary Committee June 2 and was cleared by the Rules Committee June 5.

S. 3, a similar bill, was the subject of a hearing by the Senate Judiciary Committee April 21. N.C.A. opposes application to food laws.

Food stamps—A number of bills designed to facilitate distribution of surplus foods to needy families were the subject of hearings by a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee June 4-8. N.C.A. opposes.

Industrial uses—Bills to provide programs of research on industrial uses of agricultural commodities were the subject of public hearings by a House Agriculture Subcommittee Feb. 18-20, March 2-11, and April 21-23.

S. 690, to create an Agricultural Research and Industrial Administration within USDA, was reported by Senate Agriculture Committee April 16.

Intergovernmental relations—H. R. 6904 (Fountain of N.C.), to establish a permanent Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, was the subject of hearings concluded by a House Government Operations Subcommittee June 19. S. 2026 (Muskie and others) is pending before Senate Government Operations Committee (see story, page 213).

Labor-management practices—S. 1555 (Kennedy-Cooper), to establish safeguards against improper practices in labor organizations and in labor-management relations, was passed by the Senate, with amendments, April 25, and was the subject of public hearings by a House Labor Subcommittee, which is now holding executive sessions.

Marketing of potatoes—S. 17 (Smith of Maine), to prohibit the sale of potatoes of a lower grade than U. S. No. 2, under certain conditions, has been referred to the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Marketing of turkeys—S. 430 (Engle) and H. R. 1344 (Sisk of Calif.), to provide for controls on the market-

ing of turkeys, have been referred to the Agriculture Committees. N.C.A. opposes application to canning.

Marketing orders and parity—H. R. 642 (Sisk of Calif.), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue a marketing order in effect even after parity is reached, has been referred to the House Agriculture Committee.

Marketing order regions—H. R. 1070 (Ullman of Calif.), to authorize the issuance of marketing orders on any or all production or marketing areas, rather than on the smallest regional area, has been referred to the House Agriculture Committee.

Premerger notification—The Attorney General has recommended legislation requiring prior notification before corporate mergers and acquisitions where the capital involved is more than \$10 million. S. 442 (O'Mahoney-Kefauver), to require 60 days' notice prior to merger or acquisition of corporations having total book value of \$10 million, was approved by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee May 7 and was ordered reported, with amendments, to the Judiciary Committee.

Price increases—H. R. 4934 (McGovern of S. D.), to require advance notice and public justification before effectuating price increases in industries so heavily concentrated that monopoly or the threat of monopoly is present, has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee. S. 215 (O'Mahoney), a similar bill, was the subject of public hearings concluded by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee May 5. N.C.A. opposes.

H. R. 6263 (Reuss of Wis.), including a provision requiring the President to hold public hearings on prospective or actual price or wage increases which "appear to threaten national economic stability," was reported by the House Government Operations Committee June 12. N.C.A. opposes (see story, page 213).

Raw product bargaining—H. R. 1793 (Bow of Mich.), to authorize collective bargaining between cooperative associations of producers or handlers and processors or other purchasers, has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

Robinson-Patman functional discounts—H.R. 929 (Rogers of Colo.) and H.R. 4530 (Reuss of Wis.) and other bills to require price differentials to wholesalers and retailers according to the character of their selling (not their buying), will be the subject of hearings by a House Judiciary Subcommittee June 25-26.

Robinson-Patman good faith defense—H. R. 11 (Patman), to restrict the "good faith" defense against a charge of price discrimination, has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee. S. 11 was approved by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee May 7 and ordered reported, without recommendation, to

the Judiciary Committee. N.C.A. opposes.

State taxation—H.R. 7757 (McCulloch of Ohio) and H.J. Res. 431 (Miller of N.Y.), to preclude state taxation of income derived exclusively from interstate commerce, have been referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

Unemployment compensation—H.R. 7177 (Mills of Ark.) and H.R. 7178 (Simpson of Pa.), embodying views of the Ways and Means Committee, were introduced May 18.

Wage-Hour—S. 1046 (Kennedy and others), which includes provisions to terminate the 7(b) (3), 7(c), and 13 (a) (5) exemptions, and other bills to curtail exemptions and raise the minimum wage are the subject of public hearings begun by the Senate Labor Subcommittee May 7. N.C.A. opposes changes in the exemptions.

S. 1085 (McNamara and Clark), to provide minimum wage coverage for hired farm labor employed by large farm enterprises, has been referred to the Senate Labor Committee.

S. 1874 (Stennis), to define the "area of production" by statute and to broaden the application of section 13(a)(10), has been referred to the Senate Labor Committee.

Waste disposal facilities—H. R. 322 (Byrnes of Wis.), to authorize rapid amortization of waste disposal facilities and treatment works, has been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. N.C.A. supports.

FISHERIES LEGISLATION

Fisheries Assistance Act—A number of bills to provide a five-year program of assistance to depressed segments of the fishing industry were the subject of public hearings by a Senate Commerce Subcommittee April 1-2 and concluded by the House Fisheries Subcommittee June 11.

Fishermen's Protective Act—S. 971 (Magnuson), to amend the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1954 to broaden protection of U. S. vessels, has been referred to the Senate Commerce Committee.

Mortgage and loan insurance—S. 555 (Butler) and H. R. 3169 (Garmatz of Md.), to amend the Merchant Marine Act to provide mortgage and loan insurance on the cost of work in U. S. shipyards, have been referred to the Senate Commerce Committee and the House MM&F Committee.

Polluted shellfish—H. R. 1244 (Colmer of Miss.), to prohibit the importation of polluted shellfish, has been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee and S. 2112 (Jackson and 6 others) has been referred to the Senate Finance Committee.

Salmon conservation—S. 502 (Bartlett-Gruening-Magnuson), to prohibit the importation of salmon taken by nationals of a country that permits gill netting at certain times and places, was the subject of public hearings by

a Senate Commerce Subcommittee April 1-2 and May 4-5 and was considered in executive session May 13 but put over until the next Committee meeting.

H. R. 4293 (Pelly of Wash.), for the same purpose, was the subject of a hearing by the House Fisheries Subcommittee May 14.

Salmon predator—S. 1264, to extend and expand the program for the eradication of the dogfish shark on the Pacific Coast, was the subject of a hearing by the Senate Fisheries Subcommittee May 22.

Tuna quotas—H. R. 443 (Utt of Calif.), H. R. 447 (Wilson of Calif.) and H. R. 678 (Utt), to regulate the importation of tuna products, have been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.

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